

In The Specification:

Please replace the previously presented paragraph from page 20, line 7 to page 21, line 2 with the following replacement paragraph:

Table 17 shows selected melting point, selected ~~selected~~ NMR data, all with CDCl₃ as the solvent (unless otherwise stated; if a mixture of solvents is present, this is indicated as, for example, (CDCl₃ / d₆-DMSO)) and characteristic mass spectrum signals (no attempt is made to list all ~~characterising~~ characterizing data in all cases) for compounds of Tables 1 to 16. A compound number which ends with the letter 'A' relates only to its (-) enantiomer and a compound number which ends with the letter 'B' relates only to its (+) enantiomer.

Please replace the previously presented paragraph from page 28, line 28 to page 29, line 3 with the following replacement paragraph:

The compounds of formula (I) are normally used in the form of compositions and can be applied to the crop area or plant to be treated, simultaneously or in succession with further compounds. These further compounds may be, ~~for~~ for example, fertilizers or micronutrient donors or other preparations which influence the growth of plants. They may also be selective herbicides as well as insecticides, fungicides, bactericides, nematocides, molluscicides or mixtures of several of these preparations, if desired together with further carriers, surfactants or application promoting adjuvants customarily employed in the art of formulation.

Please replace the previously presented paragraph on page 31, lines 9-18 with the following replacement paragraph:

To 1-methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-pyrrole-3-carboxylic acid (0.5g) dissolved in dichloromethane (10ml containing 2 drops of dimethylformamide) thionylchloride (0.24ml) was slowly added at room temperature. The solution, which soon turned dark, was stirred for ~~3 hours~~ 3 hours at room temperature and was then slowly added to a solution of 2-(2'-trimethylsilyl-

ethyl)aniline (0.5g) and triethylamine (0.54ml) in dichloromethane (10ml) at room temperature. After stirring for ~~48 hours~~ 18 hours, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue taken up in ethylacetate. Washing with water and brine, drying over sodium sulfate and evaporation of the solvent produced a dark oil (1.08g), which was purified by flash-chromatography over silica gel (eluent: hexane/ethylacetate 2:1) to yield Compound Number 2.14 (0.3g; 31.6%).

Please replace the previously presented paragraph on page 31, lines 22-31 with the following replacement paragraph:

2-Iodonitrobenzene [19.7g] and triethylamine [15.6ml] were dissolved in dimethylformamide [33ml]. 1-Trimethylsilylpropin-1 [4.9ml] and bis(triphenylphosphin)-palladiumdichloride [1.16g] were then added at room temperature in a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring for ~~5 minutes~~ 5 minutes, formic acid [3.25ml] was added dropwise. Once the initial exothermic reaction had terminated the mixture was held at 60°C over night. After cooling, the yellow reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of ethylacetate [350ml] and water [350ml], stirred for ~~4 hour~~ 1 hour and then the organic phase was collected and washed with water. The product was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by chromatography on ~~silicagel~~ silica gel (eluent: 5% ethylacetate in hexane) to yield a yellow oil (7.2g) which was used in the next step without further purification.

Please replace the previously presented paragraph from page 33, line 23 to page 34, line 2 with the following replacement paragraph:

To n-butyllithium (56.3ml; 1.6M in hexane) at 0°C potassium *tert*-butoxide (3.37g) was added in 3 portions over ~~20 minutes~~ 20 minutes. At the same temperature 2-isopropenylaniline (4g) dissolved in hexane (4ml) was added. The temperature rose to approximately 9°C and stirring was continued for another ~~2 hours~~ 2 hours while keeping the temperature at 0°C. The reaction was quenched by adding diethylchlorosilane (12.6ml). After warming to room

temperature the reaction mixture was stirred with saturated ~~ammoniumchloride~~ ammonium chloride solution (200ml), twice extracted with ethylacetate and the organic phase was washed with brine. After drying with sodium sulfate the solvents were stripped off and the resulting yellow oil was chromatographed over silica gel (eluent: hexane:ethylacetate 19:1) to yield the desired product (1.2g) which was pure enough according to nmr to be used in step B.